GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2617
ANSWERED ON:02.08.2016
Research Centres and Projects of ICAR
Lokhande Shri Sadashiv Kisan

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research centres and projects being run under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in various States of the country including Maharashtra as on date, location and State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon by the Government during the last three years for each of the projects;

(c) the details of the achievements made by these centres, State-wise; and

(d) the impact of these centres on agriculture production in the country during the above said period?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT)

(a) & (b): Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has overall 102 institutions (Research Institutes 67, Bureau 6, Directorates 14 and National Research Centres 15) spread all over the country including Maharashtra. However, the funds are allocated scheme-wise (some of which are running in more than one state) which are running under these Institutions. Therefore, the list of the schemes along with fund allocations and expenditure is given in enclosed Annexure-I.

(c) DARE/ICAR has the national mandate and several of the projects funded are specifically designed to cater to the requirements of the specific Agro-eco-regions of country and are often cutting across the physical boundaries of the states. Thus the achievements of these research centres and project cannot be quantified state-wise as they are catering not only the need of the state in which they are located but also for the neighbouring states/ states having the similar agro-climatic conditions.

The agricultural research needs of the country are being catered through National Agricultural Research System (NARS) which comprise Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities, State Agricultural Universities and Central/ State Universities having agriculture faculty.

The NARS has developed/notified 307 high yielding varieties of field crops during the period from 2014 till April, 2016. Early maturing and thermo-tolerant crop varieties with higher nutrient and water use efficiency for newer niches and cropping systems have been developed and released for cultivation. The NARS in association with Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) made available 347.31, 351.77 and 343.52 lakh quintals of certified/ quality seeds during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively, to the farmers. Moreover, India is currently producing more than 283 million tonnes of horticulture produce from an area of 24.3 million ha. Over the last decade, the area under horticulture has risen by 3.8 % per annum and production by 7.6 % per annum. Molecular markers for cultivar identification in cotton, rice, sorghum, pearl millet, wheat, maize, mungbean, and urdbean were developed. The genomes of two important pulse crops of India viz. chickpea and pigeonpea and cereal crop wheat have been successfully decoded. Several pest management practices involving eco-friendly biological control methods like pheromones and release of parasites and predators are being used for pesticide free harvest by the farming community.

(d) The ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering Green Revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India through its research and technology development that has enabled the country to increase the production of foodgrains by 5 times, horticultural crops by 9.5 times, fish by 12.5 times, milk 7.8 times and eggs 39 times since 1951, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security. The increase in average production and yield in triennium ending (TE) 2014-15 over TE 2009-10 has been 12.6 and 13.0 % for cereals, 24.5 and 18.9% for pulses, 13.3 and 12.6% for food grains, 10.5 and 10.5% for oilseeds, 13.9 and 4.1% for sugarcane, 45.1 and 14.1% for cotton, 1 and 13.0% for jute and mesta and 10.5 and 22.9% for coarse cereals. Likewise, the country has recorded remarkable growth in milk production which increased from 116.4 million tonnes (2009-10) to an estimated 160.35 million tonnes (2015-16). The egg production also increased from 60.3 billion upto 73.4 billion (2013-14) which further rose to an estimated 81.88 billion in 2015-16. Similarly, the total fish production in the country during 2009-10 was 79.98 lakh tones (2009-10) which increased up to an 101.60 lakh tones (2014-15). By adopting a path of science-led growth of its agriculture, India reaped dividends in the form of a strong, self-reliant and resilient food security situation.
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